

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 10 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notices, (advertisements kept inside, having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements,) 50 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted in full, and charged for accordingly.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. P. TOWNE.
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent, Edgerton, Wisconsin. 1712

NOAH NEWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. 1712

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Boale's Hat Store
Residence, Five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON.
Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. 1712

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. L. KNOWLTON. A. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. 1712

WILLARD MERRILL.
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-
sioner, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wiscon-
sin. 1712

EDDIE & PEASE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. 1712

A. S. KENNEDY.
Attorney at Law, Office in Myers block, Main street,
Janesville, Wis. 1712

T. M. ATERSON.
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, Ac-
crued of this furnished on short notice. Ad-
dress, West Main street, Janesville, Wis. 1712

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office in Jackson & Smith's
block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.
1712

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
block, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1712

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-
ican Express Office. 1712

J. M. MAY.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's
block, opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-
waukee streets. 1712

L. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on
Wednesday evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money. 1712

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with all drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's block. 1712

BRUSH DEPOT!

MORE BRUSHES, MORE BRUSHES.

In addition to our large stock, we have just received

Another Large Invoice of Brushes.

Some kinds never before brought to this market. All

will be

SOLD VERY LOW.

White Back Horse Brushes.

White Wash Brushes, for whitewashing fences and

old buildings.

Scrubbing, with long handles, Brushes.

Scrubbing, with short handles, Brushes.

Scrubbing, with long handles, Brushes.

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THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

The firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dis-
solved, the subscriber will continue the business at
the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state,

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

administration will endeavor to give the best of service

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all

times an article that for durability of wear, quality of

stock and cheapness of it will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Trusting his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and

the public generally to give him a call.

Janesville, April 22d, 1862.

J. A. DENELL,

Proprietor.

REGULATORS

WELCH & WELCH

JANESVILLE, WIS.

WELCH & WELCH

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JANESVILLE, WIS.

WELCH & WELCH

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FRESH GOODS

Just Received.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons and the public

generally that I have just received from the east

markets with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which, for variety of styles and excellence of workman-
ship

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, Of, English, Patent, Slaughter and

French Kid

BROGANS,

at prices ranging from 90 cts to \$2.00.

Men's Split, Buff, English, Of, Of and Goat

OXFORD TIES,

from \$1.00 to 2.00.

Men's Of, Pat, Glove, Of, Of and Grain

Sewed and Pegged Congress,

from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Ladies' English Lacing, Cong, Silk Gore Hosi, 90c

\$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

SIDE LACE HEEL,

only 92 1/2 cts.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,

from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Of, Kid, Glove, Of, Buff and Cloth

BOOTEES,

Ladies' Kid, Lacing, Carpet and Toller

SLEPPERS,

at prices ranging from 40 cts to \$1.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear,

in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled, by buying strictly on cash and of

heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for

Less Money

than any other concern here do. I am not guessing,

but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store

a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I

am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the

same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing,

feeling well assured that I can save each a Milwaukee,

Chicago or Rochester profit.

O. MINER.

Sign of Big Block, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main

street, Janesville.

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block.

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER,

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville,

Rock and adjoining counties, to his increased

facilities in manufacturing

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself,

he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which

embraces everything needed for household use, and

which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest

style and superior quality.

Consists of all styles and trimmed in every variety

of style constantly on hand.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets,

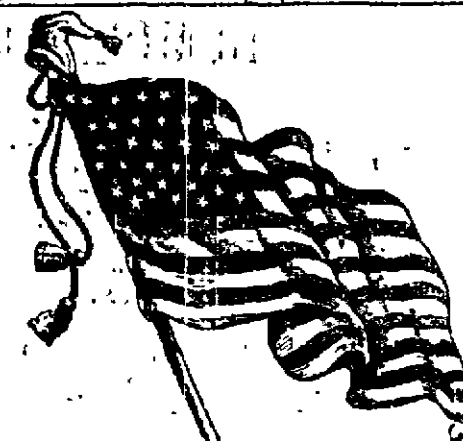
which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

He has just received a large assortment of these arti-
cles, and has kept in this city for the last three or

four years, and his convenience has been experienced

in sending for them.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

More Vigor Wanted.

While the people are striving to aid the government with men and money, the government should help the people in their task. Vigor, energy, unsparing war on the traitors, should be, so manifest in the policy of the government, that words or proclamations would not be necessary. The administration must have lagged far behind in its duty to be subject to a punishment up to more sternness from the New York Herald. Such is, however, the fact, as may be seen in our dispatches to-day. Traitors are allowed to preach their treason and insult the flag in Georgetown, within sight of the President's mansion. It is no isolated case, for them, to do so now, but has become so common and outrageous that even the New York Herald directs attention to it.

The people have a right to expect that treason shall first of all, be purged from the District of Columbia. It is most dangerous there, so near the sources of power. Besides, the loyal people expect an example of how treason shall be rebuked and punished and utterly annihilated, within the territory where the authority of the government is omnipotent. How can it be expected that there shall be vigor in suppressing the rebellion in our distant armies, while an almost criminal lenity is given to those who insult our flag and revile with foul abuse those who are loyal within a stone's throw of the White House? If you want men, Mr. President, show us that you have men's work to do, and that you mean to do it.

Reinforcements Absolutely Necessary.

It is said by our dispatches, to-day, that McClellan's army will not move until it is reinforced. From this we may learn the absolute necessity of promptly filling up our old and new regiments. All the men now holding positions are needed where they are, and cannot be spared to increase the army of the Potomac. The reinforcements must come from the people by new enlistments. This being the case there should be no delay. We are, just now, in the midst of our harvest in Wisconsin, and it cannot be expected that our new regiments will fill up immediately. But we can get ready with a systematic programme for the business, with the right kind of recruiting officers occupying their proper positions, to be prepared to receive enlistments, as soon as the harvest is over.

Let it be remembered that Richmond cannot be taken without more men; and not to take Richmond is to assure the success of the rebellion.

General Rousseau.

Brig. Gen. Rousseau has been invested with the command of Gen. Mitchell's army at Huntsville, Ala. We are glad that the mantle of that energetic commander has fallen upon one so worthy to wear it. We hope soon to hear that he has "straightened out things out" in that quarter, as disaster has followed disaster since Gen. Mitchell was recalled to answer frivolous charges, maliciously preferred against him by secession sympathizers.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that recently it was proposed to make Rousseau a major general for his distinguished services in Kentucky and Tennessee. But he made a speech, in which he declared his preference for the destruction of slavery rather than the Union. The Gazette says that Messrs. Seward, Blair and Bates thought this speech too radical, and opposed his appointment on that ground. Considering that Seward and Blair have been quite ultra in their anti-slavery views, it is a little singular that they cannot now go as far as a pro-slavery Kentuckian! If these are the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln's most radical advisers, we do not wonder at the rose-water policy that has been pursued. The sooner the President gets rid of them, the better for the country.

GEN. SHIELDS.—At a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday, Gen. Patterson alluded to the rejection of Gen. Shields by the senate, thus:

If my friend's father had gone to Africa, or himself been born anywhere else but in Ireland, he could probably have been smuggled through the senate; but inasmuch as his father and mother were white, and he was born where they raise good soldiers, God help him! [Applause.]

If Gen. Patterson said anything of this kind he made not only a very foolish but an entirely false statement, and those who reiterate it participate in his folly and falsehood. There must have been some imperative reason for the rejection of General Shields when he did not receive a single vote in the appointing body to which his nomination was submitted.

BEAUREGARD'S BELLS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—Captain McKim, the assistant quartermaster general in this city, has been authorized by the government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New Orleans by Gen. Butler, and sent to this port in the ship North America. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

The War Meeting in Janesville.

A large meeting of the citizens of Rock county convened on the public square, in the city of Janesville, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday July 26. On motion the following persons were elected officers of the meeting:

President—ISAAC MILES, of Fulton.
Vice Presidents—Hugh Wheeler, of Port; Hon. David Noggle, of Janesville; W. H. Stark, of La Prairie; B. E. Hale, of Beloit; Henry Wooster, of Clinton.
Secretaries—E. D. Murray, of Beloit; J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville.

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: James M. Burgess, J. R. Bennett, Judge Noggle, B. E. Hale, J. P. Towne, J. A. Sleeper.

After stirring speeches were then made by Mat. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, Wm. H. Ebbetts, H. N. Comstock, C. G. Williams and Judge Noggle, of Janesville, and Capt. Crandall, of Walworth county.

The following letter from Gov. Salomon was read to the meeting:

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, July 25, 1862.
Innocent Rogers, Esq., Chairman Com. of War Meeting,
Janesville, Wis.

DEAR SIR: Under the pressure of public business here, I shall not be able to leave for the length of time required to be present at your meeting to-morrow. I regret this, but as I would have given you an opportunity to become personally acquainted with many of the citizens of your county, I am now strangers to me. Your meeting, I am well convinced, will be an enthusiastic and patriotic one, and beneficial to the cause which prompted it. The people of Rock county have done nobly in supporting the government in this war, and they will, I know, continue to do so, and promptly furnish their share of volunteers under the new call.

Enclosed I send you a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the war meeting, in Milwaukee, forwarded to me, and which appeared in the Sentinel yesterday, for the purpose of securing unanimity of action and uniformity in counties throughout the state. This matter will undoubtedly be brought before your meeting to-morrow, and is worthy of consideration. If I am satisfied that the wish of the people of the state lies in that direction, I shall not hesitate substantially to adopt that plan. I have no authority to create a state indebtedness for the purpose indicated, but if the people by voluntary contribution raise the money, I could issue certificates stating that the persons therein named had paid toward this bounty fund. The bounty mentioned, which would be repaid to him by the state, if the legislature should assume the money so raised as a state indebtedness.

The popular voice everywhere calls upon our general government for energy in the prosecution of this war, and vigor in the suppression of the rebellion; but many forget that new troops are required for this energy and vigor. Let us strain every nerve and speedily send the required reinforcements to our brothers now in arms; that is the only means by which we can insure a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy triumph of our righteous cause.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD SALOMON.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee, were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the evidence of a long needed change in the manner of treating and suppressing the rebellion; that we can see no reason why a domestic enemy, unrelenting in his hostility, should be treated with more forbearance than a foreign foe; nor why, if loss of property, liberty or life can be justly visited upon an invader, those penalties ought not to be inflicted upon a crime-steeped traitor.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally in favor of using every person and every means at command in the prosecution of war now existing in this Union, and as the employment of slaves, in any capacity, in the loyal army, will punish traitors and treason, while it increases the strength of the loyal cause, we like the policy all the better for that reason. Their employment should of necessity secure them their freedom.

Resolved, That the existing war has reached that point where it is one of subjugation; if we fail to conquer the rebels, they will assuredly conquer us; and that in the question presented to the people of this government, the success of the loyal or the rebel cause, no neutral man can possibly be neutral or hesitating; either position is treason, as real as though it were open and avowed.

Resolved, That we will sustain the government in any measure which will impair or destroy the strength of the enemy, either by decimating the ranks of his army by powder and ball, or depriving him of his property by confiscation. And we believe both measures are so necessary that they cannot be separated without fatal injury to the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That we regard as the best, and perhaps the only way of averting the aggravated burdens and evils of a foreign war, the prompt suppression of the present rebellion; and we believe the duty of this government to use every means within its power, in the prosecution of the war now on its hands, to be imperatively required by its obligation to avoid another and more expensive one.

Resolved, That as slavery is the sole cause of this war, the people will sustain the president in instantly setting free the slave of every man now in rebellion against the government, and in employing them in putting an end to the war.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the letter of Gov. Yates of Illinois, to president Lincoln. When the watchmen sound the alarm, and danger is imminent, there should be no fastidiousness about the means of awakening him.

Resolved, That we tender to the heroes who are battling for the Union, whether on land or on sea, our warmest gratitude, and to those who are sick, wounded or in prison, we tender our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That it is but just and proper that the wealthy of the state, who enjoy by far the greatest benefit and protection from our system of government, should in some small degree at least bear the burthens of one so great.

Resolved, That the people of Milwaukee county having recommended the issue of state scrip to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to be legalized by the next legislature, as a means of securing uniformity in the bounties to be offered for enlistments throughout the state, we join in that recommendation, and pledge ourselves to the government to use our efforts to take the proportion of said scrip which belongs to this county to take.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and concur in the two following resolutions, passed by the people of Milwaukee county, and recommend that the different mass meetings in different counties, favorably consider the same subject:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is wise in the present emergency for the Governor of this state to take the responsibility of issuing five per cent. certificates, or state scrip, to be hereafter provided for by the legislature, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to aid in promoting enlistments to fill up the regiments required from this state; that that scrip should be divided among the counties in proportion to their taxable property, as equalized in 1861, for state taxation, and the citizens of each county should be called on to take and pay at once, in cash, for the pro rata share which falls to that county, with the assurance that the money so paid in by them shall be used as far as practicable to promote the enlistment of the quota required from that county.

Resolved, That it is highly wise that uniformity in the offering of bounties prevail throughout the state; that we recommend the payment of fifty dollars by the state to each man who shall be accepted and sworn into the service, at the same time that the first twenty-five dollars are advanced by the United States, which sum will be in addition to the bounty and other allowance in addition paid by the United States.

And whereas it is, in our opinion, desirable that enlistments should be made as early as possible, therefore

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it would be wise for the Governor to discriminate as to the bounty, and pay to each soldier enlisting before the last day of September \$60, and to each soldier enlisting after the last of September, and before the last of October, \$30.

Mr. J. A. Sleeper offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the best evidence which the government can give of an intention to prosecute the war against the rebels with vigor, is the employment of military officers who are known to be fighting men, who do not systematically lose the chance of a victory, and exhaust their armies by the mere use of a camp when the breeze of cannon or the gleam of a bayonet is needed.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Burgess:

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and a copy be sent to the President, each member of his cabinet, and to the commander of each of the Wisconsin regiments now in the service.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC MILES, President.
E. D. MURRAY,
J. B. CASSADAY, Secretaries.

A CABINET COUNCIL.—A very long cabinet meeting was held Monday, and there was an encouraging degree of unanimity. There is some tendency towards the border slave states, even on the question of slavery, but none whatever towards the Gulf and Atlantic slave states. I hazard the opinion that the policy of the government will be to totally overthrow slavery in the cotton and sugar growing states by every method in its power. It will not stick at any obstacle, being convinced that the only hope of making those states obedient is to entirely destroy slavery in them. Total abolition in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas is resolved upon, or I am grossly misinformed. There will be no proclamation upon the subject, but it is none the less the fixed policy of the government. Mr. Lincoln has a prejudice against anti-slavery proclamations, and will quietly inform his generals of his purposes, and will make no flourish in the matter, nor permit them to make any. With slavery abolished in the Gulf and Atlantic states, it will take care of itself elsewhere—will gradually expire.—Wash. Cor. Evening Post.

This policy of "quiet information" would have been all that was necessary in the commencement of the war, and the fruits of it entirely satisfactory to what are called the "radical abolition" men of the north. It might even now be the best course, if there was time to await its silent developments without danger to the country. What is now needed is prompt and instant action to fill up the decimated ranks of the old regiments and organize the new ones. The hesitation of the government heretofore, its want of a settled policy, and its timidity in the treatment of the treason which has so vigorously assailed it, has rendered necessary something more than secret instructions to equally timid or reluctant generals, if the volunteers which a thorough change of policy would bring the government are desired immediately. We believe ten lines from President Lincoln, announcing unequivocally his intention to enforce vigorously and without delay the provisions of the recent acts of congress, and relieve our soldiers from the degradation of servants to insolent and defiant rebels, would give a half-million of true-hearted men to our army in thirty days. We hope and believe the right policy is in the course of inauguration by "the irresistible logic of events," but the confidence of the people would be hastened by an open declaration and pledge to that effect. It is not their fault that "anti-slavery proclamations" which run counter to the prejudices of Mr. Lincoln, and which would be injudicious or unnecessary under other circumstances, are desirable in the present emergency.

Extract from Col. Cobb's Report.

The following extract, from Col. Cobb's report, pays a deserved compliment to the officers and men under his command:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH REG. Wis. VOL.
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

GENERAL HANCOCK: Of the officers and men, who, in this difficult, toilsome and painful march, conducted themselves worthy of honorable mention, Dr. Joseph Craig, leader of the regimental band, stands prominent. My lieutenant colonel and major being sick and absent, and my adjutant taking sick on the march, I was absolutely alone, so far as field and staff was concerned, at a time when, of all others, their services were indispensable. In this strain I was fortunate indeed to have a person near me of such activity, intelligence and gallantry as Mr. Leader Craig. For his service on this march, I return him my thanks, and hope to see him before the war is over with a commission commensurate with his merits. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captains H. M. Wheeler, J. M. Bean, and Horace Walker, for their perseverance and discipline on the march; the latter, though wounded, marched at the head of his company and stood at his post throughout. And finally, I return my sincere thanks to the officers and men of my command, who followed their flag to this camp, and I recommend them, General, to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, General, Your obedient servant,
ASABH COBB,
Col. Comd'g 6th Wis. Vols.

A nautical fete, representing The Monitor and Merrimack fight, was announced in the Times' correspondence of the 25th, Paris, to be given on the mud pond they call a lake at Versailles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 26.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Evansville brings news of a rebel raid on Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday last. They entered the city, burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the country. They seized the United States steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned the boat. The property destroyed was of great value. They captured a small detachment of Mitchell's army detailed to guard the conveyance of supplies. They then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw and Waterloo, towns at least in sight of Eastport, and burned all the stores which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebels made a descent on a wagon train a short distance from Pittsburg Landing, captured sixty wagons and teams, carrying commissary and quartermaster's stores.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is generally admitted that the rebels under Jackson and Ewell are making preparations either to attack Pope's forces or move down the west side of the Shenandoah. Some well informed men insist that a battle may come off in three or four days. Everything would depend upon such a battle, and the consequences of a defeat could hardly be estimated.

The following is the significant portion of the National Intelligencer's article by authority of Mr. Seward's relation in the cabinet. It was omitted by the associated press.

The secretary truly admitted that every rumor of division of councils and of conflict among or about generals, every private jealousy, and even utterance of any private grief tends to defeat prompt response to the government's call for reinforcements. He never exercised nor assumed any power in the progress of this war which was not specially charged to him by the president, and in performance of which he was not always in free communication with him.

He had never expressed, either to the President nor any other person, distrust of any of his associates, but had uniformly supported and defended them all; had not been quick or willing to entertain complaints against any general, whether Scott or McDowell, Fremont or McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Buell, Sigel, Shields or Blenker, but has exerted his best endeavors to sustain them all, more when they encountered defeats than when they achieved victories.

He has never introduced or encouraged any test question in the cabinet concerning men or measures, nor the rejection of any man, nor the adoption or rejection of any measure as a condition of adherence to the administration. He has never purposed removal or overruling propositions of any member of the cabinet, nor has he thought of resigning his own place in it, nor has one word of distrust passed between the President nor any of his official advisers and himself.

This explanation has rather a depressing influence than otherwise. It is interpreted as indicating Seward's continued ascendancy over the President, and the consequent continued danger of his reverting to the old rose-water policy.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 27.

The Ledger says the rebels are congregated in considerable force at Haverhill, Kentucky, and are boldly and defiantly insulting Union citizens. The federal ram Hornet with troops has gone there.

Henderson and Owensburg were quiet on Friday. Both towns are strongly garrisoned by federal troops, who arrest all persons who talk and act in favor of the rebellion.

The military prisons of Louisville are so full that daily commitments of traitors are made to the Jeffersonville, Indiana, penitentiary.

Passengers from Henderson say that guerrillas have appeared in strong force opposite Mount City, and that it is feared they would attempt to burn the federal gunboats building there. A large number of young ladies of New Albany have proposed to act as clerks and saleswomen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half of their salaries while absent, and surrender their positions to them on their return.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 24.

Gen. Lewis Partridge, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by U. S. Marshal Baldwin, on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States circuit court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. Partridge was United States Marshal for this state under Buchanan's administration.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Information has been received that a large force of guerrillas from Arkansas have entered the state in Howell and Ozark counties. They are under Coleman, McBride and Hawthorne, and Union men from these counties, as well as Texas, Wright, and parts of Pulaski, are fleeing towards Lebanon, Rolla and Springfield for protection.

Requests for disloyalty are numerous, including several Irishmen who have voted at elections for years, and to avoid enrollment have taken out British protection papers.

Christopher Heiseler, Christopher Burgess and Benedict Simpson, of Perry county, Missouri, and Wm. Clayton, of Chester, Illinois, were arrested at the latter place yesterday, and brought here to-day, for using disloyal language.

The loyal Irishmen in mass meeting, last night, denounced the protection seekers, and resolved to give them 24 hours to leave town.

The result is that to-day very few applications have been made at the Consul's office for papers. A crowd was on hand, however, to punish those who did. A painter named Hogan, a veritable Englishman, was the only individual assaulted.

The county commissioners of St. Louis county have resolved to appropriate \$100,000, as a bounty fund for volunteers.

Rebel jayhawkers are stealing all the horses in Boone county.

Missouri river captains report everything quiet along the river.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 26.

Gen. Hatch crossed Swift Run gap to McGaughey's, thence to Luroy, which is occupied by our troops. He saw no enemy in force.

need for reinforcements is pressing. It is so stated that the provost marshal still sets guards over rebel property.

Correspondence from Banks' division states that a forward movement is impeded by a flood in the Hagaman river, a tributary of the Rappahannock.

Sigel's corps is six miles from Little Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Herald's Dispatch.—Of all places outside of Dixie, this district is most infected by disloyal men, who take every opportunity to insult and oppress unionists, to spur the stars and stripes, and to rejoice over every rumor of a disaster to the union forces. This is particularly the case in Georgetown, where disloyalty in the absence of a provost guard, is violent and offensive. Numerous instances are cited of insults there, openly offered to union people and the flag of the union.

It is thought that the promulgation in the district of Gen. Pope's order for the arrest of disloyal citizens would be not less beneficial than it is necessary.

A correspondent of the Herald makes the following important statement:

WASHINGTON, July 27.

I take this method of informing the public that there is constant intercourse between the rebels of Accomac and Northampton counties on the eastern shore of the lower Chesapeake Bay, and those of the western shore. They cross the bay in small little canoes from the vicinity of Bangatituck, on the east side of the shore, between Piankatank and Wibiack rivers, on the west side. I frequently see them in the night going west, and early in the morning and open day coming back. They are carrying newspapers and letters, and everything that is portable. I have spoken of the matter frequently to officers of the army, but no one takes the trouble to set a watch and catch them. I send this information to you that you can do our cause some good by publishing the important fact.

NASHVILLE, July 27.

Special to N. T. Herald.—The 10th Ohio guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Decatur and Courtland were attacked, yesterday, by a large force of guerrillas under Stearns and Ward; 30 or 40 of the regiment are said to have been killed. The road was considerably damaged, but not so as to cut off communication. A large rebel force is reported near Tusculum.

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on Louisville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25.

A schooner containing 4,000 of condemned corn anchored in the river, was boarded and burnt by rebels and the captain taken prisoner.

Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs and Burnside left here this morning.

PORT MONROE, July 25.

The steamer John Brooks brought from Richmond a lot of prisoners, mostly sick or wounded. They were sent to Point Look Out hospital.

Transports are expected hourly with the balance of the prisoners from Richmond. No list of names was obtained.

The steamer from Harrison's Landing, four p. m., reports all quiet.

CAVE LAKE, July 26.

The Edinburg, from Liverpool, passed here Saturday evening. The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool, eulogistic of the energy and power of the confederates in maintaining and organizing armies, and says there is but one source of such strength, viz: Sense of right. The Times again pitches into the American tariff, and hints at prospective injury to England, but says it will suffer nothing to what America herself will suffer, and asks what have the people of England done that they are made the objects of this short-sighted policy?

It was reported that 125,000 bales of cotton were shipped in one day from Bombay in consequence of a rise of one penny in Liverpool.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

A reconnoitering force by Gen. Gibbins, consisting of two regiments of his brigade, one of Gen. Patrick's, two battalions of cavalry, one from the Harris Light Cavalry and one from the Indiana cavalry, with a battery of artillery, all belonging to Gen. King's division, pushed out from Fredericksburg, in the direction of Gordonsville, on Friday, and returned last night. They advanced to within 9 or 10 miles of Gordonsville, and nearly to Orange. O. H., which was occupied by a much superior force of the enemy. Having discovered this fact, and having secured the object of the reconnoissance, the expedition returned hotly pursued by a hostile force of cavalry, which attacked the guard several times, but was repulsed on each occasion with loss. We hear of no loss on our side.

General Pope takes the field to-morrow. The late order of General Pope, requiring the residents within his lines who do not take the oath of allegiance to emigrate, is already bearing fruit in Fredericksburg. Thirty of the leading rebels of that town have gone to Richmond, and others are preparing to follow.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune contains the following: The war department is about to issue important orders designed to facilitate recruiting for the old regiments. An unusual number of recruiting officers will be detailed for the service, a non-commissioned officer for each company, and two commissioned officers for each regiment. The recruiting officers at each station will be authorized to muster into the service men by squads, and to forward them to any regiment or company in which they may express a desire to serve.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PORT MONROE, July 26.

I am informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James. They came down from Richmond by the Petersburg & Richmond railroad. It is believed they already number from fifty to sixty thousand, and that Jackson is in command, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. Pope. My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place. He believes that it is the intention of the rebels very soon to make an attack on Suffolk.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the mules that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber and left. The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region.

Similar depredations are being committed in the vicinity of Williamsburg. Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended pretence of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer, and followed several miles from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road and was steering for Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up, arrested him, and found on him two thousand letters which he was conveying to Richmond.

He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and

stated that he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship Massachusetts has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal. All quiet there.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Tribune has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, which states that Dr. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. Dr. Roy, of Louisville, were arrested Friday night, at the house of the noted rebel Judge Clay, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandigham who will be taken with them to Cincinnati. The governor has issued orders to the assessors to have the enrollment of all able bodied men ready by the 18th of August. If there are not volunteers enough by that time drafting will commence.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Late Richmond papers contain the court martial which tried Gen. Tamm, on charges culpable destruction of the Merrimack. He is awarded an honorable acquittal.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.

Flour steady. Wheat firm, 90¢. Receipts 2,500 barrels of flour; 61,000 bushels of wheat. Shipments, 37,000 barrels of flour; 81,000 bushels of wheat. Freight unchanged, steady at 11¢ to Buffalo.

NEW YORK, July 28.

Flour less active and a shade easier. Wheat less active and lower.

NINE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.—An army enquires are made as to whether volunteers will be raised in this state on enlistments for nine months, the public being generally advised that such enlistments, are in progress in Pennsylvania; it is proper to state that official advice have been received from Washington, that although the nine months volunteers raised in Pennsylvania will be received, yet the raising of troops for that time is irregular, not sanctioned by the department, and not desired.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The president has issued a brief proclamation, warning all persons referred to in the sixth section of the confiscation act to cease participating, aiding, countenancing or abetting rebellion against the government of the United States, to return to their proper allegiance to the United States under pain of the forfeitures and seizures, as within and by said section 6th provided.

[Section 6 of the Confiscation act, referred to in the above, reads as follows:]

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any state or territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the president of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance to the United States, all the estates and property, money, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the president to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof.

All sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW

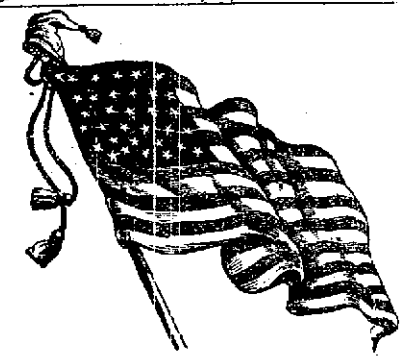
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Wherever the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

More Vigor Wanted.

While the people are striving to aid the government with men and money, the government should help the people in their task. Vigor, energy, unsparring war on the traitors, should be so manifest in the policy of the government, that words or proclamations would not be necessary. The administration must have lagged far behind in its duty to be subject to a punning up to more sternness from the New York Herald. Such is, however, the fact, as may be seen in our dispatches to-day. Traitors are allowed to preach their treason and insult the flag in Georgetown, within sight of the President's mansion. It is no isolated case, for them to do so now, but has become so common and outrageous that even the New York Herald directs attention to it.

The people have a right to expect that treason shall, first of all, be purged from the District of Columbia. It is most dangerous there, so near the sources of power. Besides, the loyal people expect an example of how treason shall be rebuked and punished and utterly annihilated, within the territory where the authority of the government is omnipotent. How can it be expected that there shall be vigor in suppressing the rebellion in our distant armies, while an almost criminal leniency is given to those who insult our flag and revile with foul abuse those who are loyal within a stone's throw of the White House? If you want men, Mr. President, show us that you have men's work to do, and that you mean to do it.

Reinforcements Absolutely Necessary.

It is said by our dispatches, to-day, that McClellan's army will not move until it is reinforced. From this we may learn the absolute necessity of promptly filling up our old and new regiments. All the men now holding positions are needed where they are, and cannot be spared to increase the army of the Potomac. The reinforcements must come from the people by new enlistments. This being the case there should be no delay. We are, just now, in the midst of our harvest in Wisconsin, and it cannot be expected that our new regiments will fill up immediately. But we can get ready with a systematic programme for the business, with the right kind of recruiting officers occupying their proper positions, to be prepared to receive enlistments, as soon as the harvest is over.

Let it be remembered that Richmond cannot be taken without more men; and not to take Richmond is to assure the success of the rebellion.

General Roseau.

Brig. Gen. Roseau has been invested with the command of Gen. Mitchell's army at Huntsville, Ala. We are glad that the mantle of that energetic commander has fallen upon one so worthy to wear it. We hope soon to hear that he has "straightened things out" in that quarter, as disaster has followed disaster since Gen. Mitchell was recalled to answer frivolous charges, maliciously preferred against him by secession sympathizers.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that recently it was proposed to make Roseau a major general for his distinguished services in Kentucky and Tennessee. But he made a speech, in which he declared his preference for the destruction of slavery rather than the Union. The Gazette says that Messrs. Seward, Blair and Bates thought this speech too radical, and opposed his appointment on that ground. Considering that Seward and Blair have been quite ultra in their anti-slavery views, it is a little singular that they cannot now go as far as a pro-slavery Kentuckian! If these are the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln's most radical advisers, we do not wonder at the rose-water policy that has been pursued. The sooner the President gets rid of them, the better for the country.

GEN. SHIELDS.—At a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday, Gen. Patterson allied to the rejection of Gen. Shields by the senate, thus:

If my friend's father had gone to Africa, or himself been born anywhere else but in Ireland, he could probably have been engaged through the senate, but inasmuch as his father and mother were white, and he was born where they raise good soldiers, God help him! [Applause.]

If Gen. Patterson said anything of this kind he made not only a very foolish but an entirely false statement, and those who reiterate it participate in his folly and falsehood. There must have been some imperative reason for the rejection of General Shields when he did not receive a single vote in the appointing body to which his nomination was submitted.

BEAUREGARD'S BELLS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—Captain McKim, the assistant quartermaster general in this city, has been authorized by the government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New Orleans by Gen. Butler, and sent to this port in the ship North America. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

The War Meeting in Janesville.

A large meeting of the citizens of Rock county convened on the public square in the city of Janesville, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday July 26. On motion the following persons were elected officers of the meeting:

President—ISAAC MILES, of Fulton.
Vice Presidents—Hugh Wheeler, of Porter; Hon. David Noggle, of Janesville; W. E. Stark, of La Prairie; B. E. Hale, of Beloit; Henry Woodruff, of Clinton.
Secretaries—E. D. Murray, of Beloit; J. B. Cassoday, of Janesville.

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:—James M. Burgess, J. B. Bennett, Judge Noggle, B. E. Hale, J. P. Towne, J. A. Sleeper.

Able and stirring speeches were then made by Mr. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee; Wm. E. Ebbetts, H. N. Comstock, C. G. Williams and Judge Noggle, of Janesville, and Capt. Crandall, of Walworth county.

The following letter from Gov. Salomon was read to the meeting:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, July 26, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Under the pressure of public business here, I shall not be able to leave for the length of time required to be present at your meeting to-morrow. I regret this the more as it would have given me an opportunity to become personally acquainted with many of the citizens of your county that are now strangers to me. Your meeting, I am well convinced, will be an enthusiastic and patriotic one, and beneficial to the cause which prompted it. The people of Rock county have done nobly in supporting the government in this war, and they will, I know, continue to do so, and promptly furnish their share of volunteers under the new call.

Enclosed I send you a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the war meeting in Milwaukee, forwarded to me, and which appeared in the Sentinel yesterday, for the purpose of securing uniformity of action and uniformity in sentiment throughout the state. This matter will undoubtedly be brought before your meeting to-morrow, and is worthy of consideration. If I am satisfied that the wish of the people of the state lies in that direction, I shall not hesitate substantially to adopt that plan. I have no authority to create a state indebtedness for the purpose indicated, but if the people by voluntary contribution raise the money, I could issue certificates stating that the person therein named had paid towards this bounty fund the sum therein mentioned, which would be repaid to him by the state, if the legislature should assume the money so raised as a state indebtedness.

The popular voice everywhere calls upon our general government for energy in the prosecution of this war, and vigor in the suppression of the rebellion; but many forget that new troops are required for this energy and vigor. Let us strain every nerve and speedily send the required reinforcements to our brothers now in arms; that is the only means by which we can insure a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy triumph of our righteous cause.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD SALOMON.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee, were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the evidence of a long needed change in the manner of treating and suppressing the rebellion; that we can see no reason why a domestic enemy, unrelenting in his hostility, should be treated with more forbearance than a foreign foe; nor why, if loss of property, liberty or life can be justly visited upon an invader, those penalties ought not to be inflicted upon a crime-steeped traitor.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally in favor of using every power and every means at our command in the prosecution of war now existing in this Union, and as the employment of slaves, in any capacity, in the loyal army, will punish traitors and treason, while it increases the strength of the loyal cause, we like the policy all the better for that reason. Their employment should of necessity secure them their freedom.

Resolved, That the existing war has reached that point where it is one of subjugation; if we fail to conquer the rebels, they will assuredly conquer us; and that in this question presented to the people of this government, the success of the loyal or the rebel cause, no loyal man can possibly be neutral or hesitating; either position is treason, as real as though it were open and avowed.

Resolved, That we will sustain the government in any measure which will impair or destroy the strength of the enemy, either by decimating the ranks of his army by powder and ball, or depriving him of his property by confiscation. And we believe both measures are so necessary that they cannot be separated without fatal injury to the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That we regard as the best, and perhaps the only way of averting the aggravated burdens and evils of a foreign war, the prompt suppression of the present rebellion; and we believe the duty of this government to use every means within its power, in the prosecution of the war now on its hands, to be imperatively required by its obligation to avoid another and more expensive one.

Resolved, That as slavery is the sole cause of this war, the people will sustain the president in instantly setting free the slave of every man now in rebellion against the government, and in employing them in putting an end to the war.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the letter of Gov. Yates of Illinois, to president Lincoln. When the watchman seems to sleep, and danger is imminent, there should be no fastidiousness about the means of awakening him.

Resolved, That we tender to the heroes who are battling for the Union, whether on land or on sea, our warmest gratitude, and to those who are sick, wounded or in prison, we tender our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That it is but just and proper that the wealthy of the state, who enjoy by far the greatest benefit and protection from our system of government, should in some small degree at least bear the burdens of our present national troubles.

Resolved, That the people of Milwaukee county having recommended the issue of state scrip to the amount of the late hundred thousand dollars, to be legalized by the next legislature, as a means of securing uniformity in the bounties to be offered for enlistments throughout the state, we join in that recommendation, and pledge ourselves to the government to use our efforts to take the proportion of said scrip which belongs to this county to take.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and concur in the two following resolutions, passed by the people of Milwaukee county, and recommend that the different mass meetings in different counties, favorably consider the same subject:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is wise in the present emergency for the Governor of this state to take the responsibility of issuing six per cent. certificates, or state scrip, to be hereafter provided for by the legislature, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, to be used in promoting enlistments to fill up the regiments raised from this state; that that scrip should be divided among the counties in proportion to their taxable property, as equalized in 1861, for state taxation, and the citizens of each county should be called on to take and pay at once, in cash, for the pro rata share which falls to that county, with the assurance that the money so paid in by them shall be used as far as practicable to promote the enlistment of the quota required from that county.

Resolved, That it is highly wise that uniformity in the offering of bounties prevail throughout the state; that we recommend the payment of fifty dollars by the state to each man who shall be accepted and sworn into the service, at the same time that the first twenty-five dollars are advanced by the United States, which sum will be in addition to the bounty and other allowance in addition paid by the United States.

And whereas it is, in our opinion, desirable that enlistments should be made as early as possible, therefore

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it would be wise for the Governor to discriminate as to the bounty, and pay to each soldier enlisting before the 1st day of September \$50, and to each soldier enlisting after the 1st of September, and before the 1st of October, \$30.

Mr. J. A. Sleeper offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the best evidence which the government can give of an intention to prosecute the war against the rebels with vigor, is the employment of military officers who are known to be fighting men, who do not systematically lose the chance of a victory, and exhaust their armies by the labors of a camp when the blaze of a cannon or the gleam of a bayonet is needed.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Burgess:

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and a copy be sent to the President, each member of his cabinet, and to the commander of each of the Wisconsin regiments now in the service.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC MILES, President.
E. D. MURRAY,
J. B. CASSODAY, Secretaries.

A CABINET COUNCIL.—A very long cabinet meeting was held Monday, and there was an encouraging degree of unanimity. There is some tenderness towards the rebel slave states, especially the question of the Gulf and Atlantic slave states. I hazard the opinion that the policy of the government will be to totally overthrow slavery in the cotton and sugar growing states by every method in its power. It will not stick at any obstacle, being convinced that the only hope of making those states obedient is to entirely destroy slavery in them. Total abolition in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas is resolved upon, or I am grossly misinformed. There will be no proclamation upon the subject, but it is one less the fixed policy of the government. Mr. Lincoln has a prejudice against anti-slavery proclamations, and will quietly inform his generals of his purposes, and will make no flourish in the matter, nor permit them to make any. With slavery abolished in the Gulf and Atlantic states, it will take care of itself elsewhere.—Will gradually expire.—Wash. Cor. Evening Post.

This policy of "quiet information" would have been all that was necessary in the commencement of the war, and the fruits of it entirely satisfactory to what are called the "radical abolition" men of the north. It might even now be the best course, if there was time to await its silent developments without danger to the country. What is now needed is prompt and instant action to fill up the decimated ranks of the old regiments and organize the new ones. The hesitation of the government heretofore, its want of a settled policy, and its timidity in the treatment of the treason which has so vigorously assailed it, has rendered necessary something more than secret instructions to equally timid or reluctant generals, if the volunteers which a thorough change of policy would bring the government are desired immediately. We believe tea lines from President Lincoln, announcing unequivocally his intention to enforce vigorously and without delay the provisions of the recent acts of congress, and relieve our soldiers from the degradation of servants to insolent and defiant rebels, would give a half-million of true-hearted men to our army in thirty days. We hope and believe the right policy is in the course of inauguration by "the irresistible logic of events," but the confidence of the people would be hastened by an open declaration and pledge to that effect. It is not their fault that "anti-slavery proclamations" which ran counter to the prejudices of Mr. Lincoln, and which would be injudicious or unnecessary under other circumstances, are desirable in the present emergency.

Extract from Col. Cobb's Report.

The following extract, from Col. Cobb's report, pays a deserved compliment to the officers and men under his command:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T, 1ST DIVISION, CAMP NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, Va., July 26.

GENERAL HAMMOND: "Of the officers and men, who in this difficult, toilsome and painful march, conducted themselves worthy of honorable mention, Dr. Joseph Craig, leader of the regimental band, stands prominent. My lieutenant colonel and major being sick and absent, and my adjutant taking sick on the march, I was absolutely alone, so far as field and staff was concerned, at a time when, of all others, their services were indispensable. In this strain I was fortunate indeed to have a person near me of such activity, intelligence and gallantry as Leader Craig. For my thanks, and hope to see him before the war is over with a commission commensurate with his merits. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captains H. M. Wheeler, J. M. Bean, and Horace Walker, for their perseverance and discipline on the march; the latter, though wounded, marched at the head of his company and stood at his post throughout. And finally, I return, my special thanks to the officers and men of my command, who followed their flag to this camp, and I recommend them, General, to your consideration."

I have the honor to be, General, Your obedient servant,

AMASA COBB,
Col. Com'g 5th Wis. Vols.

A nautical fete, representing the Monitor and Merrimack fight, was announced in Paris, to be given on the pond they call a lake at Versailles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, July 26.
Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer or Evansville brings news of a rebel raid on Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday last. They entered the city, burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the country. They seized the United States steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals, took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned the boat. The property and stores of a great number of citizens were destroyed, and the city was captured. They then proceeded down the Tennessee river to Chickasaw and Waterloo, towns almost in sight of Eastport, and burned all the storehouses which contained cotton. Another band of forty rebels made a descent on a wagon train a short distance from Pittsburgh Landing, captured sixty wagons and teams, carrying commissary and quartermaster's stores.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—It is generally admitted that the rebels under Jackson and Lee are making preparations to move down the western side of the Shenandoah. Some well informed men insist that a battle may come off in three or four days. Everything would depend upon such a battle, and the consequences of a defeat could hardly be estimated.

The following is the significant portion of the National Intelligencer's article by authority explanatory of Mr. Seward's relation in the cabinet. It was omitted by the associated press.

The secretary truly admitted that every rumor of division of councils and of conflict among or about generals, every private jealousy, and even utterance of any private grudge tends to defeat prompt response to the government's call for reinforcements. He never exercised nor assumed any power in the progress of this war which was not especially charged by the president, and in performance of which he was not always in free communication with him.

He had never expressed, either to the President nor any other person, distrust of any of his associates, but had uniformly supported and defended them all; had not been quick or willing to entertain complaints against any general, whether Scott or McDowell, Fremont or McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Buell, Sigel, Shields or Blenker, but has exerted his best endeavors to sustain them all, more when they encountered defeats than when they achieved victories. He has never introduced or encouraged any test question in the cabinet concerning men or measures, nor the rejection of any man, nor the adoption or rejection of any measures as a condition of adherence to the administration. He has never purposed removal or overruling propositions against any of the cabinet, nor has he thought of resigning his own place in it, nor has one word of distrust passed between the President nor any of his official advisers and himself.

This explanation has rather a depressing influence than otherwise. It is interpreted as indicating Seward's continued ascendancy over the President, and the consequent continued danger of his reverting to the old rose-water policy.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 27.
The Ledger says the rebels are congregated in considerable force at Lawrenceville, Kentucky, and are bolder and more defiantly cutting off the railroads. The federal ram Hornet with troops has gone there.

Henderson and Owensburg were quiet on Friday. Both towns are strongly garrisoned by federal troops, who arrest all persons who talk and act in favor of the rebellion. The military prisons of Louisville are so full that daily commitments of traitors are made to the Jeffersonville, Indiana, penitentiary.

Passengers from Henderson say that guerrillas have appeared in strong force opposite Mound City, and that it is feared they would attempt to burn the federal gunboats building there. A large number of women, ladies of New Albany, have proposed to act as cooks and waitresses for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half of their salaries while absent, and surrender their positions to them on their return.

BIRMINGHAM, Va., July 27.
Gen. Lewis Partridge, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by U. S. Marshal Baldwin, on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States circuit court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. Partridge was United States Marshal for this state under Buchanan's administration.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Information has been received that a large force of guerrillas from Arkansas have entered the state in Howell and Ozark counties. They are under Coleman, McBride and Hawthorne, and Union men from these counties, as well as Texas, Wright, and parts of Pulaski, are fleeing towards Lebanon, Rolla and Springfield for protection.

Arrests for disloyalty are numerous, including several Irishmen who have voted at elections for years, and to avoid enrollment have taken out British protection papers.

Christopher Heisler, Christopher Burgess and Benedict Simon, of Perry county, Missouri, and Wm. Clayton, of Chester, Illinois, were arrested at the latter place yesterday, and brought here to-day, for using disloyal language.

The loyal Irishmen in mass meeting, last night, denounced the protection seekers, and resolved to give them 24 hours to leave town.

The result is that to-day very few applications have been made to the Consul's office for papers. A crowd was on hand, however, to punish those who did. A painter named Hogan, a veritable Englishman, was the only individual assaulted. The county commissioners of St. Louis county have resolved to appropriate \$109,000, as a bounty fund for volunteers.

Rebel jayhawkers are stealing all the horses in Boone county.

Missouri river captains report everything quiet along the river.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 25.
Gen. Hatch crossed Swift Run gap to McGaugheytown, thence to Luray, which is occupied by our troops. He saw no enemy in force.

Jackson's force is represented in the vicinity of Gordonsville apparently awaiting our advance.

NEW YORK, July 27.
Chaplain O'Hagan, of the Excelsior brigade, reached Harrison's Landing, from Richmond. He says two iron-clads are being built at Richmond similar to the Merrimack, and that great unanimity exists among the rebels. Jackson and Lee are extremely popular.

Magruder had been shelled for leading his men to be slaughtered at Malvern Hill. Beauregard is fast losing caste.

need for reinforcements is pressing. It also states that the provost marshal still sets guards over rebel property.

Correspondence from Banks' division states that a forward movement is impeded by a flood in the Hagaman river, a tributary of the Rappahannock.

Sigel's corps is six miles from Little Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
Herald's Dispatch.—Of all places outside of Dixie, this district is most infected by disloyal men, who take every opportunity to insult and oppress unionists, to spurn the stars and stripes, and to reject overtures of peace from the union forces. This is particularly the case in Georgetown, where disloyalty in the absence of a provost guard, is violent and offensive. Numerous instances are cited of insults there, openly offered to union people and the flag of the union.

It is thought that the promulgation in the district of Gen. Pope's order for the arrest of disloyal citizens would be not less beneficial than it is necessary.

A correspondent of the Herald makes the following important statement:

WASHINGTON, July 27.
I take this method of informing the public that there is constant intercourse between the rebels of Accomac and Northampton counties on the eastern shore of the lower Chesapeake Bay, and those of the western shore. They cross and recross the river at various points in the vicinity of Bangor, on the east side of the shore, between Piankatank and Wicajack rivers, on the west side.

I frequently see them in the night going west, and early in the morning and open day coming back. They are carrying newspapers and letters, and everything that is portable. I have spoken of the matter frequently to officers of the army, but no one takes the trouble to set a watch and catch them. I send this information to you that you can do our cause some good by publishing the important fact.

Special to N. Y. Herald.—The 10th Ohio guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Decatur and Courtland were attacked, yesterday, by a large force of guerrillas under Stearns and Ward; 30 or 40 of the regiment are said to have been killed. The road was considerably damaged, but not so as to cut off communication. A large rebel force is reported near Tusculum.

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on Louisville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25.
A schooner containing 4,000 of condemned corn anchored in the river, was boarded and burnt by rebels and the captain taken prisoner.

Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs and Burnside left here this morning.

PORT MONROE, July 25.
The steamer John Brooks brought from Richmond a lot of prisoners, mostly sick or wounded. They were sent to Point Look Out hospital.

Transports are expected hourly with the balance of the prisoners from Richmond. No list of names was obtained.

The steamer from Harrison's Landing, four p. m., reports all quiet.

CARE FREE, July 26.
The Edinburgh, from Liverpool, passed here Saturday evening. The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool, eulogistic of the energy and power of the confederates in maintaining and organizing armies, and says there is but one source of such strength, viz: Sense of right. The Times again pitches into the American tariff, and hints at prospective injury to England, but says it will suffer nothing to what America herself will suffer, and asks what have the people of England done that they are made the objects of this short-sighted policy?

It was reported that 125,000 bales of cotton were shipped in one day from Bombay in consequence of a rise of one penny in Liverpool.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
A reconnoitering force by Gen. Gibbins, consisting of two regiments of his brigade, one of Gen. Patrick's two battalions of cavalry, one from the Harris Light Cavalry and one from the Indiana cavalry, with a battery of artillery, all belonging to Gen. King's division, pushed out from Fredericksburg, in the direction of Gordonsville, on Friday, and returned last night. They advanced to within 9 or 10 miles of Gordonsville, and nearly to Orange C. H., which was occupied by a much superior force of the enemy. Having discovered this fact, and having secured the object of the reconnoissance, the expedition returned hotly pursued by a hostile force of cavalry, which attacked the guard several times, but was repulsed on each occasion with loss. We hear of no loss on our side.

General Pope takes the field to-morrow. The late order of General Pope, requiring the residents within his lines who do not take the oath of allegiance to emigrate, is already bearing fruit in Fredericksburg. Thirty of the leading rebels of that town have gone to Richmond, and others are preparing to follow.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune contains the following: The war department is about to issue important orders designed to facilitate recruiting for the old regiments. An unusual number of recruiting officers will be detailed for the service, a non-commissioned officer for each company, and two commissioned officers for each regiment. The recruiting officers at North Carolina, Va. were watched by an enemy, and followed several miles from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road and was steering for Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up, arrested him, and found on him two thousand letters which he was conveying to Richmond.

He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and

stated that he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamship Massachusetts has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal. All quiet there.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Tribune has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, which states that Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested Friday night, at the house of the noted rebel Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them implicating Vallandigham who will be taken with them to Cincinnati. The governor has issued orders to the assessors to have the enrollment of all able bodied men ready by the 18th of August. If there are not volunteers enough by that time drafting will commence.

WASHINGTON, July 28.
Late Richmond papers contain the charge martial which tried Com. Tatum, on court culpable destruction of the Merrimack. He is awarded an honorable acquittal.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.
Flour steady. Wheat firm, 50¢. Receipts 2,500 barrels of corn, 31,000 bushels of wheat. Shipments, 37,000 barrels of flour; 51,000 barrels of wheat. Freight unchanged, steady at 11¢ to Buffalo.

NEW YORK, July 28.
Flour less active and a shade easier. Wheat less active and lower.

NINE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.—As many equities are made as to whether volunteers will be raised in this state on enlistments for nine months, the public being generally advised that such enlistments are in progress in Pennsylvania, it is proper to state that official advice have been received from Washington that although the nine months volunteers raised in Pennsylvania will be received, yet the raising of troops for that time is irregular, not sanctioned by the department, and not desired.

WASHINGTON, July 20.
The president has issued a brief proclamation, warning all persons referred to in the sixth section of the Confiscation Act to cease participating, aiding, countenancing or abetting rebellion against the government of the United States, to return to their proper allegiance to the United States under pain of the forfeits and seizures, as within and by said section 6th provided.

[Section 6 of the Confiscation act, referred to in the above, reads as follows:]

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any state or territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall within six days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the president of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance to the United States, all the estates and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the president to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW
GET THE BEST LARGE TYPE
WITH PARAGRAPH HEAD-LINES AND INDEX.
BY far the best and most satisfactory edition offered.

CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION.
published by BRADY & CO., New York. It has the preference over all others in business circles. It is the last revised and

AUTHENTICATED COPY.

AGENTS WANTED.—Sole edition. It has all ready made up in an immense sale in the great seaboard cities, and agents have made from ten to fifteen dollars per day in its sale. Everybody must have a copy—every merchant, every mechanic, every farmer and every family. Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sample copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address: C. J. DEARBORN, 125 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE!

At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Janesville, held on the 17th day of July instant, it was ordered that the letting of the work ordered to be done on Main street, east of Racine street, be postponed to the next regular meeting of the council. Also that notice of such postponement be published.

Dated July 18th, 1862.
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

WATCH LOST!!

LOST last evening, an open-faced gold WATCH, in the alloy back of Lappin's and Empire Block. A reward will be paid by leaving it at the Gazette Office.

DRY GOODS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1902:

| City | Through | Arrive | Close | Depart |
|---------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |
| Chicago, Ill. | Way | 1:10 A.M. | 11:00 P.M. | 1:15 A.M. |

Wisconsin State Teacher's Association.
The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Teacher's Association will commence in this city, at Lappin's Hall, to-morrow, at 7 o'clock P. M.

An address will be delivered at the time, by Hon. N. Bateman, Superintendent of schools, Illinois.

The public are invited to attend this, and all other meetings of the association.

Convention of County Superintendents.
A convention of county superintendents of schools will assemble at Lappin's Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. The following are the subjects of discussion:

1. Standard of qualifications of teachers, as represented in certificates, and the means of rendering it uniform throughout the state.

2. School visitation by superintendents; its main object, and the mode of performing it.

3. The grading of schools, and the duty of superintendents in promoting it.

This meeting is designed to be a sort of conference meeting. All persons are expected to participate. No long essays or lectures will be allowed. Each person will be confined to five or ten minutes.

Hon. N. Bateman, of Illinois, and Hon. J. M. Gregory, of Michigan, are expected to be present.

Musical.—Mr. S. H. Nott, of Buffalo, New York, will meet the children of this city, at Young America Hall, on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of singing with them. All are invited to come.

Those having the "Sabbath Bell" song book will please bring it.

A. F. Pratt in Trouble.—According to the Atchison Champion, A. F. Pratt, who was installed as editor of the Inquirer, whose editor was suppressed on account of his session doctrines, made a poor list at it. That paper says: "Pratt, the man who edited the Inquirer while Taylor was incarcerated for his misdeeds, and who was going to make that paper thoroughly loyal, received last week an official invitation to leave Kansas in twenty-four hours. It is hard work attempting to run a disloyal paper in Kansas."

This fact is alluded to by other writers. A correspondent of the Madison Journal says:

"Col. Barstow was directed to order him out of the military lines of the Kansas department. He was so ordered, and has since taken up his abode at Platt City, sixteen miles from here, in Missouri. He went off feeling bad, but sweating vengeance on Gen. Blunt and all concerned."

"We would like to know whether the duty of rejecting Pratt was as 'painful' as the cleaning out of the former editor. Be that as it may, Pratt legitimately belongs in the rebel army, and ought to be there."

CITIZENS.—The committee for finding places for teachers to stop during the Association, have thoroughly canvassed this city once, and a large part of it twice, and there are still waiting places for from 75 to 100 lady teachers. Will our numerous citizens who have large houses and abundant accommodations, and who have not yet consented to receive any teachers to their houses, still refuse to extend their hospitality on this occasion? The primary object of the association is to improve our system of public instruction, and not to benefit individual teachers as many suppose. The schools of Janesville should receive a large benefit at this time, and will unless our people repel by their want of interest, all the good influences that would naturally be exerted by the gathering.

Please send your names to Mr. Dearborn's book store at once, with the number of lady teachers you will accommodate.

APPOINTMENTS.—H. A. Tenney and Judge Hood of Madison turn up with a full plate again. The former gets an appointment from the general government as paymaster in the army, and the latter as general recruiting agent for the state. Some men are very successful in obtaining good places for themselves.

CONDITION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—Col. Cobb, of the 5th regiment, sends to Gov. Salomon a report of the number in that regiment present for duty at Harrison's Landing, July 3d, after the seven day's fight on the peninsula. The list contains the names of nine field and staff officers, and 404 company officers and men—413 in all—the several companies numbering as follows: Co. A, 55; B, 40; C, 32; D, 40; E, 39; F, 47; G, 42; H, 26; I, 21; K, 46.

CHINCH BUG.—We continue to hear of the ravages of the chinch bug in the wheat in this county. In many fields, it is said, the crop will be an entire failure. From all we can learn the crop generally will be very light.

NARROW ESCAPE.—During the storm last night a house near the old depot belonging to Mr. O'Hara was struck by lightning. Mr. O'Hara and his wife were in bed at the time. The lightning descended along the chimney, covered the bed with splinters and mortar, but left the occupants uninjured.

FUNERAL OF MR. BROWN.—The funeral of Mr. Brown, the engineer who was killed in Chicago, was attended in this city yesterday by a large concourse of friends and citizens. A special train came in from Chicago and from Fond du Lac, bringing several hundred persons to be present at the sad ceremonies. He was a much respected member of the masonic society, and was buried with the honors of that institution.

REMOVAL!!

A letter from Jerusalem states that a young American gentleman named Carter, a divinity student, was lately drowned in the Jordan. A friend who had accompanied him from the United States was a witness of the disaster, but could not afford assistance. The young man, when bathing, was carried away by the rapid current, and after sinking two or three times, disappeared.

"Orpheus C. Kerr" is said to be the assumed name of Thomas Middleton, who has been for some years the humorous editor of the New York Sunday Mercury.

MARRIED.
At the St. Charles Hotel, on July 25th, Sunday evening, July 27th, by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. JOHN O. SPARROW, and Miss AUGUSTA G. PARSONS, both of La Prairie.

DIED.
In Milwaukee, July 25th, W. F. wife of Cornelius Vandewater, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Pimples and Skin Diseases.—Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women who suffer with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soap and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons of good health. Those who have their faces afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive the impurities into the blood, and thus cause the child during its whole life. There is no mother that likes to see her child afflicted with feble blotches.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, blotches, sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine dealers.

COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at **BUMP & GRAY.**
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT from July 1st to July 25th, only about 500 bushels being on the market, and prices, under more favorable reports from the lake shore and western markets, were firm and higher. The light receipts is owing to most of the farmers being busy in the harvest field.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—extra milling spring 85c; fair to good shipping grades 75c; rejected qualities 60c to 70c.

BARLEY—wanted at 31c; 4c; 5c per 50 lbs. for choice samples; common quality at 24c to 25c.

COHN—pure white dent per 50 lbs. 31c; mixed lots 22c.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 22c per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 25c per 50 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 12c; 13c; 14c per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Noshanock and Pinkney 25c per bush; common qualities 15c to 20c.

BUTTER—plenty and dull at 70c, for fair to choice call.

EGGS—in demand at 50c per dozen.

POULTRY—spring at 2c; 3c, per 100 lbs.

HIDES—green, to 4c; dry, 1c to 1.5c.

WOOL—ranged from 30 to 4c for common to choice clips.

NEW LEATHER STORE
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of **LEATHER,**
FROM THE BEST

EASTERN AND EUROPEAN TANNERIES!

FINDINGS
Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.
dwlfr

MACHINE OIL!!
Of very superior quality at COLWELL'S DRUG STORE, Young America Block.

Tailors Wanted!
A FEW good Tailors and Coat Makers, at DEN. BORNHEIM'S CLOTHING STORE.

E. G. HARLOW. JOHN T. NORTON
HARLOW & NORTON,
General Produce & Commission Merchants.

FOR the sale and purchase of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, &c. Agents for the sale of Water Lime, Rosendale Cement, Land Plaster, Stucco, Salt, Flour, &c.

Office first door west of Farmer's Mill, Milwaukee Street.
May 14th, 1902.

SEE THOSE FRUIT JARS
AT **WHEELLOCK'S.**

14 KINDS of the best ever used. Will be sold June 15th, 1902.

Sabbath School Libraries.
Selling books, Class Books, &c. A very large supply received this day.

FLATS.
THE Association of the Lakeside Union, flats no finer than any ever before received by us.

Paints! Paints!
A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of which will be sold cheap, at my store.

Feathers Cleaned.
THE subscribers have taken a room in the building six doors below McKee's store, and nearly opposite Conrad's Grocery, and set up one of

Amos Bailey's Feather Renovators, with which they will be prepared to do their work in the most approved manner.

Orders may be left and birds sent for and delivered. W. W. DEXTER.
Jyl6dawfr

Gold and Treasury Notes Wanted!
THE highest price paid for American and Foreign Gold, also for old issue Treasury Notes.

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!
WE have just received another lot of

PRINTS & DELAINES.
Of the Newest and Cheapest Styles, and which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
JULIO, GAUL & RIOS
At Clappan Brothers old stand.

New York Cash Store.
June 20th, 1901.

REMOVED this day by Express, 500 yards more of these Ten Shilling

BAILEY'S

Boot and Shoe Store
'Has been Removed'
From No. 2 Myers' Block, to

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET
ONE DOOR NORTH OF TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE.

Where can be found a large and well assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected and Manufactured expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies Lasting, Black Lace, Sp'g heel, Gaiters at 50c
Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters at 60c
Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters at 70c
Ladies Kid Cong' heel Gaiters at 1.00
Ladies Boots, all kinds, from 80c to 1.75
Misses Kid Cong' heel Gaiters at 75c
Misses Lasting Cong' heel Gaiters at 80c
Misses Boots at 1.00
Childrens Oacks, all kinds and qualities, down to 30c
Mons Broguis, all styles, down to 80c
Mons Boots at 1.00
Mons Cong' Gaiters at 1.25

Boys and Youths Broguis, Gaiters, Ties, &c., all kinds and prices. In addition to the above I have a large assortment of

CUSTOM MADE WORK! which is

Superior in Quality and

Lower in Price than can be found elsewhere. I am also

Manufacturing to Measure! all kinds and styles of work, from Gent's Boots to Ladies Lasting Congress Gaiters.

Having the exclusive agency of a large manufacturing house, and also a buyer continually in the eastern market, ready to take advantage of

BARGAINS, I can save you, besides innumerable other profits, a large Janesville profit, which is generally the hardest profit for the consumer to pay.

To sum up in a very few words I can give you

More Value and Better Value for your money than any living man in the west. If you would study your

Own Interests give me a call.

J. C. BAILEY, West side Main Street, one door north of Tallman & Collins' Drug Store.

NEW GOODS! AT **WHEELLOCK'S**

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY, consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China; the best in the New York market, and latest styles

STONE CHINA, COLORADO WARE, & C. WARE, EGGED WARE PAINTED WARE, and LUGGAGE WARE, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE, Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

GLASSWARE, Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS, something new. Also,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c. Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses, TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CUPSETS, TABLE

OUTLINES, DESK SETS, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER PITTOCHES, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap. Call and see if these things are not so, at

WHEELLOCK'S, MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS. adwldawfr

The Douglas Memorial. THE DIPLMA OF MEMBERSHIP of The Douglas Memorial Association, beautifully engraved on steel, about nine by two inches in dimensions, is now ready for distribution to the subscribers to the monument fund. To all persons forwarding their address to ONE DOLLAR or more, will be sent one of these diplomas, properly executed.

To contributors in the sum of TWO DOLLARS or more, will be furnished quarterly, besides the Diploma, a beautiful Imperial size steel engraving of Judge Douglas, 21 by 17 inches, published by Sears, Row & Co.

Contributors in the sum of ONE DOLLAR will become full members of the Douglas Monument Association, in the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS, honorary full members, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, honorary life members of the Board of Trustees.

Local residents and subscribers for contributions are being solicited by the local agents.

Pamphlets and circulars containing the organization, constitution, by-laws, and the appeal of the association, will be sent to all who will forward their address.

Communications should be directed to the "Secretary Douglas Monument Association," Chicago, Ill.

LEONARD W. VOLZ, Secretary. Agent for Rock county.

TO THE PEOPLE!

If You Want New Fall Styles of Carpeting

CALL AT **McKee & Bro's.** W. CARPETS

purchased by E. McKee for net cash before the advance. If you wish to get new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS, being the importation of this month, and at the lowest price ever before known in this country, you will call at McKee & Bro's.

LAWNS, as low as 8 cents.

BAREGES, at 9 cents to 1 shilling.

ORGANDY MULLS, at 10 to 18 cents.

BLACK SILKS, as low as 5 shillings. Full yard wide

FACTORY, for 1 shilling.

PRINTS, Madder Prints, fast colors, at 11 cents, or 9 yards for one dollar.

See in mind that these goods are worth more money. Full yard wide

BLEACHED SHEETING at 1 shilling.

ENGLISH PRINTS, special pattern, our own importation, at 2c per yard. Notwithstanding the great advance in Cotton Goods, we still continue to deal out these

Great Bargains which have given our store such a wide spread reputation.

Remember that our goods were bought for not cash, personally by Edward McKee, (who is now at and has been in New York for the past 50 years), and at prices

Fifty per Cent Less than other merchants will have to pay to-day.

McKee & Bro. Janesville, July 15th, 1902.

FURNITURE. HAVING sold my old stock of Furniture I would now say to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that I have an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK of the latest styles and patterns of

Parlor, Chamber & Common Furniture, which was purchased for cash previous to the war tax taking effect. Purchasing in large quantities to supply two stores enables me to compete with any other business in the west, and to

Sell Cheaper than the Cheapest for cash, either at Janesville, Wis., or Dixon, Ill. Also

Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Oil Paintings, &c.

Chas. P. T. S. constantly kept on hand, which will sell cheaper than any other house in Janesville. Also

LENT'S PATENT SPRING BED, Beware of an imitation spring that is sold in this city for the genuine Lent's spring. I keep the genuine spring and no other.

Work made to order and repairing done on short notice. J. C. MOSES, Dixon, Ill.

J. C. MOSES, Janesville, west side of the river, 2 doors east of the Hyatt House.

JANESVILLE, July 2d, 1892.

REMOVED this day, by Express, at McKee & Bro's a large lot of

Plain & Double Faced Black Silks, Black Silk Shawls,

BLACK SILK CAPES & LACE SHAWLS. Also,

BROWN AND BLAU LINENS, for Dusters, &c. The above goods have been at

new Goods received daily by Express.

Red, White and Blue Ribbon, Just received.

McKee & Bro.

Another Large Arrival of

Crockery & Glassware! AT **WHEELLOCK'S.**

JUST RECEIVED, the best stock of White Granite and J. all kinds of Crockery and Glassware in this town.

Those wishing lots of one or two hundred dollars, to retail, will do well to look here before going to Chicago or Milwaukee, and home keepers, and hotel keepers who wish full sets or parts of sets should

Go to Wheellock's. Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS! The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the west, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c. Janesville, Wis. Wm. W.

Chas. Fulkner, GENERAL AUCTIONEER and

Commission Merchant. West Milwaukee St. Janesville, Wisconsin

CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANTIZE of every description.

Particular Attention Given to the sale of all kinds of property at my

AUCTION ROOMS, or in any part of the country. Jyl6dawfr

IF YOU WANT **GOOD 6s BLACK SILKS** call at

JANESVILLE, July 15th, 1902. McKee & Bro's. Jyl6dawfr

New Arrangement! An improvement in the order of the day. I have made arrangements with Wm. ADLEY to take charge of my

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. Mr. Adley's long experience and acknowledged taste as a

ATTENTION LADIES!

Another Novelty.
Come and See the Bridal Hoop Skirt.

JUST received at McKee & Bro's a large invoice of

THE BRIDAL SKIRTS, the latest style and patent, and the

Neatest & Best Finished Hoop Skirt now in the market. These skirts are manufactured of the finest Spring Steel, and the wire worn tapes, leading fastenings, styled tubes and

AMES' PATENT OLAPPS, LINED WITH KID, which presents the spring from fretting the tapes, thereby giving a skirt exceeding all other manufactures in

FINISH AND DURABILITY.

Don't buy a hoop until you see this Bridal Skirt. McKee & Bro.

Solo Agents for Janesville and Rock County. Janesville, June 15th, 1902.

LADIES, ATTENTION! HAVING obtained the agency of the celebrated

New Franklin Sewing Machine, I desire to inform the public that I have fitted up a room at the Jewelry Store of Mr. O. H. Whittington, on West Milwaukee street, one door east of Corn Exchange, for the use of those who wish to examine and test my machine. Being confident that for

